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... South St. Louis Nurseries ...

ESTABLISHED IN 1859 BY S. M. BAYLES

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U.S. Department of Agriculture.

*Choice Hardy*



FRUIT TREES  
GRAPE VINES  
SMALL FRUITS



SNEED PEACH. See page 14.

Ornamental

TREES

SHRUBS

VINES

ETC.

SOUTH ST. LOUIS NURSERIES,  
J. W. SCHUETTE & CO.  
SUCCESSORS TO  
Schuette & Czarnowski

5600 GRAVOIS AVENUE

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

# To Correspondents.

In the year 1859, S. M. Bayles started these Nurseries in St. Louis. He retired in June, 1894, we succeeding him. With improved facilities, a lifelong experience (14 years with our predecessor), our personal attention to growing and handling of nursery products, we submit you our prices for carefully grown stock, true to name, at reasonable prices, and trust they will meet with your favorable consideration and continued liberal patronage.

**OUR SHIPPING SEASON** in fall commences about October 15, and continues until the ground is frozen solid; in spring, about March 1, and continues until stock is leafed out—generally about May 1.

**SHIPPING FACILITIES.** No city in the United States excels St. Louis in the variety, importance and extent of her railroad facilities. Twenty-seven different railroads enter this city, and maintain direct and rapid connections with every point of importance in the country. We have all of the express companies operating in the country. This, together with the river advantages, enables us to offer patrons unsurpassed facilities for quick transportation of freight in all directions.

**TERMS, Cash Before Shipment.** Money can be safely sent either by bank draft, post office or express money order, registered letter or express. We will send goods C. O. D., providing one-fourth the amount is sent with the order, return charges to be added to the bill.

**PACKING** is executed with great care, everything being carefully labeled. We make no charge for boxing or packing above rates in this Catalogue. No charge for delivering to any freight depot, express office or wharf in St. Louis.

**VARIETIES.** When particular varieties are ordered, it should be stated whether and to what extent other varieties may be substituted in case the order cannot be filled to the letter, as happens occasionally in all establishments. When the selection of varieties is left to us, we shall endeavor to send only such sorts as we can recommend. The prices affixed are for the quantities specified; but five, fifty and five hundred in assorted varieties of a class may be ordered at ten, hundred and thousand rates respectively. Intending purchasers desiring to buy in larger quantities than quoted will be given special prices if they will submit lists. Order early in all cases; then you are sure of the stock named, and we have time to advise you in regard to anything you want to know.

**SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.** Our customers are requested to notify us at once of any error that may occur in filling their orders, so that we can make amends. It is our earnest desire to conduct our business satisfactorily to those who favor us with their confidence.

**SCHUETTE & CZARNOWSKI,**

*South St. Louis Nurseries,*

5600 Gravois Ave., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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## TO REACH THE GROUNDS.

Our nurseries and office are located in the southern part of St. Louis, on the Gravois road, southeast corner of Bates street. To reach the same from the city, take the Cherokee Avenue Division of the Union Depot Electric Line; get off at Bates street.



# Hints on Transplanting, etc.

**T**HE failure in having trees, etc., to grow, or even to grow off vigorously after being transplanted, is often caused by too much exposure of the roots to the atmosphere, or a lack of sufficient moisture about the roots while out of the ground. A feeble or poor growth is usually caused by not having the ground in proper condition at the time of transplanting, and a lack of proper after-cultivation.

**Preparing the Soil.** The soil should be dry, either naturally or made so by thorough drainage, as trees will not thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should be well prepared by plowing at least twice, using the sub-soil plow after the common one at the second plowing, stirring the soil 20 inches or more deep—the deeper the better. On good, rich soil, manuring will be unnecessary, but on thin or poor soil fertilizers should be applied freely.

**Preparing the Trees.** When the trees are received, open the bundles, and heel-in so that the mellow soil will come in contact with all the roots. Before planting, the ends of all broken and bruised roots must be cut, sloping from the under side. Fruit trees, as sent from the nursery, vary from 4 to 7 feet in height, with naked stems or trunks, and a number of branches at the top forming the head. These branches should all be cut back to within three or four buds of their base. This lessens the demand upon the roots, and enables the remaining buds to push with vigor and form a better top than if all the side branches are left on. In fall planting, it is not advisable to do any of this pruning until just before the buds start in early spring.

**Planting.** Dig holes large enough to admit the roots of the trees spread out in their natural position. Let one person hold the tree in an upright position and the other shovel in the earth, carefully putting the finest and the best earth from the surface in among the roots, filling every interstice, and bringing every root in contact with the soil. The puddling of the roots of all trees and plants in a thin mud before planting is an excellent practice. When the earth is nearly filled in, a bucket of water may be thrown on to settle and wash in the earth around the roots, then fill in the remainder and tread gently with the foot. In planting in sod in yard or lawn, the hole should be dug 4 to 6 feet in diameter and a little deeper than is necessary to set the tree. The tree, after the ground settles, should be as deep as or a little deeper than it stood in the nursery.

**Mulching.** When the trees are planted throw around them, as far as the roots extend and a foot beyond, about half a foot deep of coarse manure, straw, litter or hay. This prevents the ground from baking or cracking, and keeps up a more even temperature.

**After-Culture.** Grass should not be allowed to grow around young trees. The ground should be kept clean and loose around them, at least until they are of bearing age. Do not grow small grain in the orchard. To protect from the ravages of mice or rabbits, wrap the trunks of the trees with roofing felt, or smear them with tar.

**Treatment of trees that have been frozen in the package,** or received during frosty weather. Place the package unopened in a cellar or some such place, cool but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked. It is not the freezing which hurts the plants, but rapid thawing, with exposure to light, heat or air.

**Fall Planting.** The spring planting season is often so short that much intended work is omitted. In the fall there is plenty of time to plan and plant, and the work, therefore, can frequently be done more satisfactorily. With the exception of evergreens, almost everything called hardy can be planted successfully in the fall.

## DISTANCES APART TO SET TREES AND PLANTS.

Standard Apples . . . . .	30 feet apart each way . . . . .	50 trees per acre
Standard Pears . . . . .	20 " " " " . . . . .	110 " "
Cherry, Peach, Plum, Apricot . . . . .	18 " " " " . . . . .	135 " "
Dwarf Pears, Quinces . . . . .	10 " " " " . . . . .	430 " "
Grapes . . . . .	6 x 10 feet apart . . . . .	900 plants "
Currants and Gooseberries . . . . .	4 feet . . . . .	2,725 " "
Raspberries, Red, in rows . . . . .	2 x 6 feet apart . . . . .	3,675 " "
" Black, in rows . . . . .	3 x 6 feet apart . . . . .	2,625 " "
Blackberries, in rows . . . . .	3 x 7 feet apart . . . . .	2,075 " "
Strawberries, in rows . . . . .	1 x 3½ feet apart . . . . .	12,500 " "
" in beds . . . . .	1½ x 1½ feet apart	Evergreens, for hedging . . . 1 to 1½ feet apart
Asparagus, in beds . . . . .	1 x 1½ feet apart	Shrubs, for hedging . . . . . 1 foot apart
" in rows . . . . .	1½ x 3½ feet apart	Osage Orange, for hedging . . . 6 inches apart

To ascertain the number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance apart, divide the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by the number of square feet given to each plant, which is obtained by multiplying the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants. Thus, strawberries planted 3 feet 1 by foot gives each plant 3 square feet, or 14,520 plants to the acre.



Trader's Fancy.

## FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

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### Select Apple Trees.

Every year develops the increasing value of fruit as a farm crop. If one-tenth of the labor and expense that is given to the raising of grain were devoted to the production of fruit, farmers would find their labor lightened, and their yearly income much increased. Apples are the most valuable of fruits, and the varieties named below have been well tested, and can be recommended as the best now in cultivation.

### NEW VARIETIES.

✓ **OZONE.** This new winter Apple originated in Arkansas, the home of the big red Apple. Size large, roundish, ends flattened. Flesh waxen yellow, fine-grained, tender, juicy, subacid, rich. Quality very good to best. Color dark red, indistinctly striped with darker crimson. Will keep all winter. Tree is a heavy, annual bearer; healthy, and a strong grower.



**TRADER'S FANCY.** The coming market sort. Tree vigorous, healthy, spreading, round-headed, very productive; bears regularly. A long keeper; does not show bruises, hence a great favorite with shippers. Fruit large, regular, oblate. Surface very smooth, almost completely obscured with deep purple-red, mixed and striped, and covered with a white bloom. Flesh whitish, tender, fine-grained.

**WANDERING SPY** is an Arkansas seedling of largest size; bright red on yellow ground; subacid; a showy winter Apple of fine quality. Tree upright and a good grower. Will keep until Apples come again. Fruit does not become dry in spring. Bears annually; yields large quantities of luscious fruit. Tree bears young.

Prices of New Varieties, 5 to 7 feet, extra select, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10, \$20 per 100.

## STANDARD VARIETIES.

### SUMMER APPLES.

**Benoni.** The best Apple of its season. Of excellent quality; medium, roundish oblong; yellow, shaded with bright red stripes and splashes; tender, juicy, rich, aromatic. Early August.

**Chenango Strawberry.** Highly flavored and very handsome; large, oblong; red and light yellow. August.

**Early Harvest.** No longer useful, on account of scab. Medium, pale yellow; subacid. First of July.

**Golden Sweet.** Large, pale yellow; moderate quality, productive. August.

**Oldenburg** (Duchess of). A beautiful Russian Apple. One of the most hardy and productive; early bearer. Medium, streaked and shaded with red; juicy, sharp subacid. August.

**Red June.** Scabs badly; superseded by Red Astrachan. Medium, deep red. Last of June.

**Red Astrachan.** Medium to large, brilliant crimson; tender, juicy, acid. July.

**Yellow Transparent.** The earliest bearer, good keeper; tender, juicy; roundish oblate, good size; skin clear white at first, becoming a beautiful lemon-yellow when fully ripe. Ripens in July.

### AUTUMN APPLES.

**Autumn Strawberry.** Medium; streaked; tender, juicy, fine; productive. Aug. to Sept.

**Maiden's Blush.** The best Apple of its season. Large; pale lemon-yellow, with a bright crimson cheek; flesh white, tender, sprightly subacid. August.

**Munson Sweet.** Large; pale yellow, with red cheek; tender, rich and good; fine bearer. September.

**Rambo.** Widely esteemed. Productive; medium; yellowish, streaked with dull red. September.

**Red Bietigheimer.** Very large and beautiful; bright purple and crimson color; firm, with a brisk, pleasant flavor; regular bearer. September.

**Wealthy.** An early and sure bearer. Large, smooth, mostly covered with dark red; fine, juicy, vinous, subacid. Stands at the head of the list. Sept. to Oct.

### WINTER APPLES.

**Akin.** Fruit medium to large; color deep red. A new sort, of the value of Jonathan, possessing more vigor. The original tree is over 60 years old, and still



Wandering Spy.



Ozone. (See page 2.)

## WINTER APPLES, continued.

a heavy bearer. Will keep three months longer than Jonathan. Its fine appearance and superior quality, together with the great vigor of the tree, make it worthy of general trial. The ideal winter Apple.

✓ **Ben Davis.** Known everywhere as the most popular western Apple; very profitable.

✓ **Babbitt.** The western Baldwin. Fruit one-third larger than its eastern brother, and a brighter red in color. Flesh fine-grained, juicy, crisp, rich, and of a peculiarly fine, acid flavor. A strong, large grower and heavy bearer.

✓ **Baldwin.** A celebrated winter Apple in the east; flesh yellow, juicy; size large; bright red; crisp and rich. Super-seded in the west by Babbitt.

✓ **Clayton.** Of good size; dull red; a long keeper, abundant bearer; flesh yellow, breaking, subacid.

✓ **Gano.** Like Ben Davis in all respects, but redder and of better quality.

✓ **Grimes' Golden.** Most profitable. Medium to large; golden yellow; flesh a deeper golden; subacid, aromatic, spicy.

✓ **Huntsman's Favorite.** The highest-flavored Apple grown. A profitable late winter yellow Apple; always sells at highest prices. Good bearer; size large; golden yellow, bronzed on the sunny side.

✓ **Indian.** Large, deep red; juicy, productive. Valuable for market.

✓ **Jonathan.** Medium; deep red; tender, juicy, rich, high quality; early and abundant bearer; productive.

✓ **King** (Tompkins County). Large and handsome, red; good bearer.

✓ **Little Romanite.** Small to medium, roundish oblong; streaked with deep red and yellow; late keeper.

✓ **Mammoth Black Twig.** Resembles Winesap in every respect, with the additional advantages that the tree is a much more vigorous grower, more hardy, and the fruit much larger—many specimens measuring 12 inches in circumference; color even a darker red; flesh firm, and a very late keeper. All who know the value of the Winesap will understand the great prize in the new variety, which excels it in all important points. Comes into bearing very young, and is one of the most productive of all sorts.

✓ **Missouri Pippin.** Bright red, striped; fair quality. As it attains age it over-bears, so that the fruit is small.

✓ **Minkler.** One of the best market and family Apples. Medium to large; dark red, handsome; good quality.

✓ **Rawle's Janet.** Medium; greenish yellow; subacid, very good when well grown; well-known; long keeper.



**Rome Beauty.** Very large, mostly bright red; tender, juicy, good; popular in market.

**Salome.** Similar to Janet in appearance, larger; very hardy; extra late keeper; prolific bearer.

**Shackleford.** An early and profuse bearer; large; well colored, purplish red in sun, with delicate bloom. Flesh yellow; mild, subacid, aromatic; long keeper.

**Stark.** Large; yellow, striped with dark red; long keeper; profitable.

**Winesap.** Well known; medium dark red; juicy and rich; quality very good.

**White Pippin.** Large; waxy color; flesh white, tender, crisp; quality best.

**Wolf River.** Very large; highly colored, with streaks and splashes of red.

**Yellow Bellflower.** Large; yellow, with red blush.

**York Imperial.** Medium to large; skin greenish yellow, shaded with crimson; flesh tender, crisp, aromatic. A good bearer and long keeper.

#### Prices of Standard Varieties.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 feet high, good, medium	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$10 00
5 to 7 feet high, select	25	2 00	15 00

### SELECT CRAB APPLES.

**Gen. Grant.** Tree a vigorous and upright grower; fruit large, red to very red; flesh white, tender, mild, subacid. Oct.

**Hyslop.** Very large, deep crimson; very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardness. Sept. and Oct.

**Martha.** A rapid grower, a perfect

pyramid in tree, and a great bearer of most beautiful fruit. August.

**Whitney No. 20.** Valuable for cider. Fruit borne in clusters; skin smooth, glossy green, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh firm and juicy. July and August.

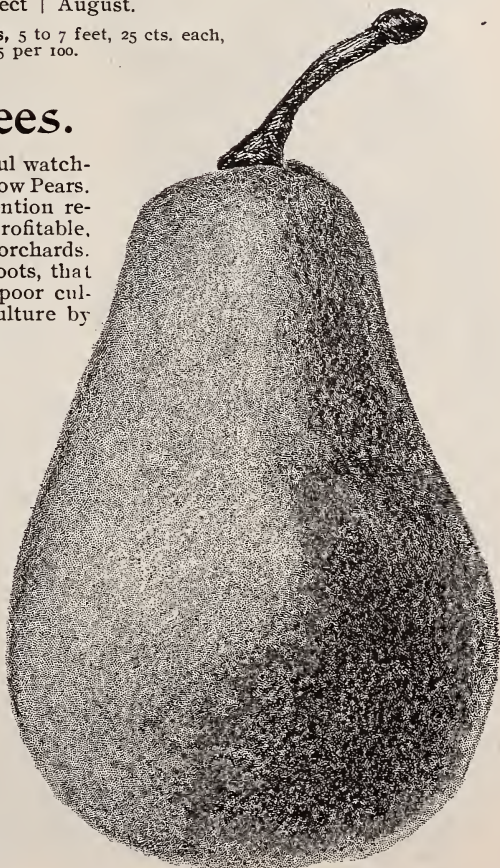
Prices of Select Crab Apples, 5 to 7 feet, 25 cts. each,  
\$2 per 10, \$15 per 100.

## Select Pear Trees.

With good common sense and careful watching of the trees, almost any one can grow Pears. Pear culture has received more attention recently than usual, it having proved profitable, both as dwarf and standard, in large orchards. Standard Pears are grown upon pear roots, that spread deep and wide, withstanding poor culture, yet always responding to good culture by giving finer specimens and more vigorous growth. Dwarf Pears are budded upon quince roots, that lie near the surface and do not extend so far laterally; hence dwarf Pears should receive more fertilizers and better culture. If planted deep, they will form what are known as half standards, which are much more productive and longer lived.

### NEW VARIETIES.

**KOONCE.** The best and most profitable early Pear that has yet appeared. Medium to large, exceedingly handsome; color golden yellow, with a fine red cheek. As large as Early Harvest, but earlier and of finer quality. Does not rot at the core. The tree is a vigorous, upright grower, entirely free from blight, and a heavy annual bearer, the fruit clustering thickly about the branches in astonishing profusion. (See illustration on following page.)



**Henry.** (For description, see page 6)

## NEW VARIETIES OF PEARS, continued.

**HENRY.** This new candidate for public favor fills a long-felt want for a reliable winter Pear in the west. The tree is hardy, and has never been known to blight; a strong and vigorous grower; prolific, annual bearer. The fruit is large, fine-grained, resembling Bartlett in shape, size and flavor. Will keep during winter with no more care than is required for apples. The best Pear specialists of Illinois unite in recommending it as superior to any other winter variety in size, quality and color. This one feature of long keeping would recommend it if it were only of indifferent quality; but when to the keeping capacity are added good size, rich color and fine quality, it will be seen that the Henry Pear actually marks an epoch in the development of this fruit. (See illustration on preceding page.)



Koonce Pear.  
( $\frac{1}{4}$  size.)

**LINCOLN CORELESS.** This wonderful and remarkable winter Pear originated in Lincoln county, Tenn. The original tree, though scarcely more than a shell, has remained free from blight for over 60 years, and annually borne fruit. The young trees are good growers, with large, healthy foliage, and entirely free from blight, leaf-rust or mildew. The fruit is very large (single specimens weighed  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.), matures late, and keeps until Easter; flesh of a rich yellow tint. It has neither seed nor core, and can be preserved whole. Quality the best of the season. Claimed to be the largest, the latest, the handsomest, the best keeper and shipper. (See illustration on opposite page.)

## Prices of New Varieties.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 feet high, good, medium	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
5 to 7 feet high, select . . . . .	60	5 00	40 00

## GENERAL LIST OF PEARS.

Varieties starred (\*) are especially recommended as dwarfs.

## SUMMER.

**Bartlett.** One of the most popular; large size, often with a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery and melting, with a rich, musky flavor; bears young and abundantly; very profitable. August.

**Early Harvest.** Large; beautiful color, but very coarse quality. One of the first to ripen.

**Clapp's Favorite.** A fine, large Pear; resembles Bartlett, about ten days earlier. The tree is hardy, a vigorous grower, and very productive.

**\*Manning's Elizabeth.** Medium; bears profusely, in clusters; yellow, with red cheek; flesh very melting, perfumed, excellent quality. A beautiful dessert fruit. July.

**Lawson.** Fruit large for so early a Pear, often measuring 9 inches in circumference; firm, good shipper; of brilliant crimson color on yellow ground; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant. One of the most beautifully colored Pears grown. July.

**Tyson.** Medium; bright yellow, cheek shaded with reddish brown; buttery, very melting; flavor nearly sweet; aroma excellent. One of the finest summer varieties. July to August.

**\*Summer Doyenne.** Small; yellowish, with a fine blush; juicy, sugary and rich. First to ripen.

**Vermont Beauty.** Fruit medium size; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, best quality, fine flavor and juicy. August.



\***Wilder.** Handsome; melting, sweet, pleasant, good; extra-early; no rot at the core; long keeper, good shipper; productive. Bears every year, and on young trees. Medium size, bell-shaped; yellow, shaded with carmine; vigorous grower. July.

### AUTUMN PEARS.

\***Angouleme** (Duchesse). One of the largest of all good Pears, often weighing a pound; frequently bears in the nursery-row at two years old. Everywhere one of the most profitable market Pears; best as a dwarf. Sept. and Oct.

\***Buffum.** This variety resembles Seckel in fruit, but of larger size, and tree a stouter and much more vigorous grower. Medium size; yellow, somewhat covered with reddish brown and russet; buttery, sweet and excellent. Aug. and September.

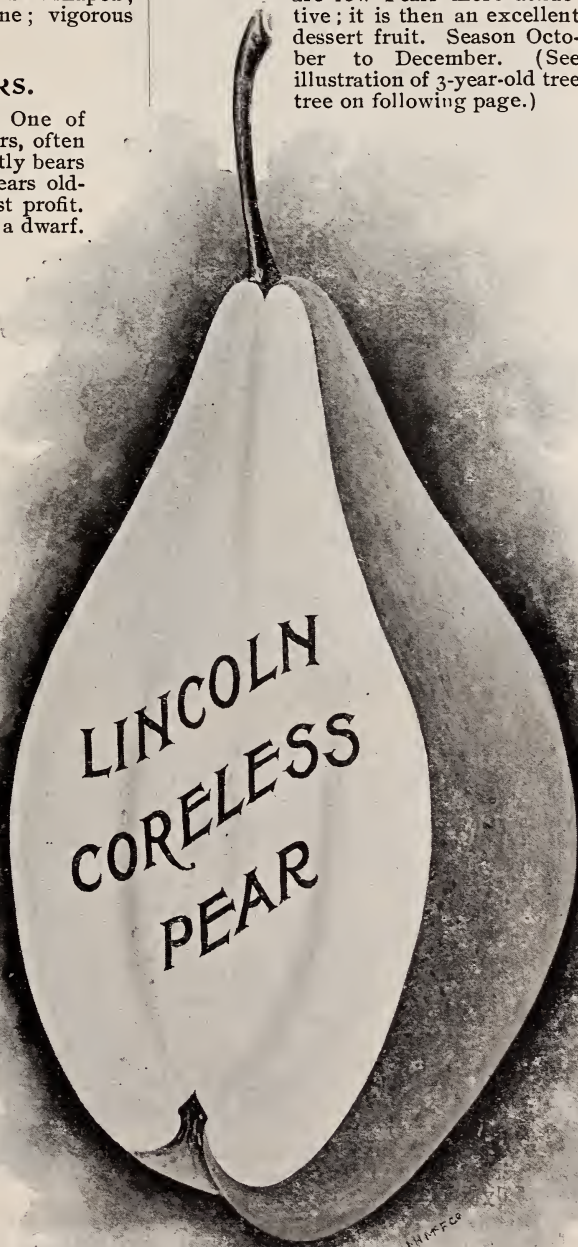
\***Garber.** The handsomest and the best of the Japan hybrids. Earlier than Kieffer, larger and much better quality; color beautiful, bright yellow with red; juicy and good; delicious canned. Tree bears young and abundantly; so far has never been blighted. September.

\***Howell.** One of the finest American Pears. Large; pale waxen yellow, often with a brilliant red cheek, handsome; juicy, melting, very rich; best as a dwarf; tree a sturdy, spreading grower, and an early, and a wonderfully productive bearer. August.

\***Idaho.** Large; melting, rich flavor; blights badly. Not recommended.

\***Kieffer.** This Pear has come to stay, and is being largely planted. Its rapid growth, early bearing

and immense yield are phenomenal. Fruit should be thinned. When allowed to hang on the tree until October, and then ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few Pears more attractive; it is then an excellent dessert fruit. Season October to December. (See illustration of 3-year-old tree on following page.)







A 3-year-old Kieffer Pear Tree.

## AUTUMN PEARS, continued.

\***Louise Bonne de Jersey.** A very profitable, large, beautiful Pear; yellow, with a red cheek; melting, juicy; bears heavily in clusters. Best as a dwarf. August and September.

\***Flemish Beauty.** A very beautiful, melting, sweet Pear; very hardy, vigorous and fruitful. Aug. and Sept.

\***Seckel.** The standard of excellence; small, but of the highest flavor. Healthy, stout, slow, erect grower; very productive and profitable. August.

\***Sheldon.** The finest table Pear in the world. Large, russet, melting, rich, delicious; hardy and vigorous; bears well. Should be more extensively planted. Sept.

\***Swan's Orange** (Onondaga). A very large, melting and highly flavored yellow Pear; vigorous and productive. September.

\***Clairgeau.** Very large, pyriform; yellow and red; high flavored. Tree a good grower and an early and abundant bearer; a magnificent fruit. Very reliable in this locality. Sept. and Oct.

## WINTER PEARS.

\***Anjou.** Hardy, good bearer; large, handsome, buttery, melting; quality simply superb. A most valuable Pear; keeps until mid-winter.

\***Lawrence.** Medium to large, golden yellow, melting, sweet. Ripens with little care. Reliable bearer and very valuable. October to December.

\***President Drouard.** A very good-looking and large winter Pear, ripening from December to March, with a delicate and abundant perfume; melting and juicy. The tree is a sturdy, vigorous grower; succeeds well on the quince.

## Prices of Select Pears.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Standard, 5 to 7 feet, select . . . . .	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
4 to 6 feet, good, medium . . . . .	35	3 00	25 00
Kieffer and Garber, 5 to 7 feet, select . . . . .	50	4 00	35 00
4 to 6 feet, good, medium . . . . .	40	3 50	30 00
Dwarf Pears, 4 to 5 feet, select . . . . .	35	3 00	20 00

## MULBERRIES.

\***Downing.** Valuable for its fruit and shade. The finest variety; rapid growth; fruit very abundant, long, sweet, delicious and refreshing; it is borne in clusters from July to late autumn. 50 cts. each.

\***Russian.** A valuable tree for its vigorous growth and hardiness. Fruit of little value, varying in color from almost white to jet black. 50 cts. each.

Plant some Mulberries, and keep your pigs and poultry in good condition.

## Select Cherries.

There are few more desirable trees than the Cherry. The tree thrives in any well drained location. The Duke and Morello, or sour Cherries, are thoroughly hardy, and can be grown for profit in the west. The Hearts and Bigarreaus, or sweet sorts, are to be preferred for shade, for which purpose they are excellent.

### HEARTS AND BIGARREAUS.

**Black Tartarian.** Large, juicy, rich, mild and sweet; productive. Early.

**Black Heart.** Very large, juicy, rich, excellent; moderately productive. Late.

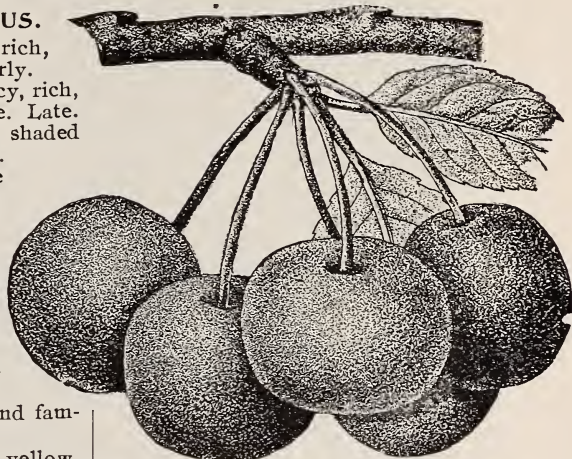
**Gov. Wood.** Large, yellow, shaded with red; juicy, very fine. Early.

**Napoleon.** Very large, pale yellow or red, very firm, juicy and sweet; vigorous grower and productive. Midseason.

**Sappington.** Originated in St. Louis county, Mo. Large, dark red. Very early.

**Windsor.** Fruit large, liver-colored, ripening very late; flesh remarkably firm, and of fine quality; tree hardy and prolific. A valuable late variety for market and family use.

**Yellow Spanish.** Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy and excellent. One of the best light-colored Cherries. Midseason.



Montmorency Cherry.

### DUKES AND MORELLOS.

**Dyehouse.** Very early; sure bearer; a week before Early Richmond. Large, red.

**Early Richmond.** The leading early red variety. Medium size; juicy, sprightly, subacid; healthy, productive.

**Empress Eugenie.** Large, dark red; juicy, rich, productive. Early.

**English Morello.** Medium to large, blackish red; very productive. Late.

**Late Duke.** Old sort; large, light red.

**Louis Philippe.** Large, purplish black-red; good to best. Late.

**May Duke.** Old, well-known variety; dark red, large, excellent. Early.

**Montmorency.** Large, round, or slightly heart shaped; dark red, becoming nearly black when fully ripe.

**Olivet.** Large, shining, deep red; very sweet subacid flavor; early.

**Ostheimer.** This magnificent late Cherry hails from Germany. Does well in the west. Fruit large, dark, liver-colored when fully ripe; juicy, rich, almost sweet; tree a slender grower; hardy.

**Suda Hardy.** An improved English Morello; closely resembles it in shape, color and quality, but surpasses it in productiveness. The tree is hardier, better foliage and a stronger grower.

**Wragg.** Fruit large, bright red, blackish red when fully ripe. Very late.



Ostheimer Cherry.

### Prices of Select Cherries.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 feet, good, medium . . . . .	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$30 00
5 to 6 feet, select . . . . .	50	4 00	35 00





(For description, see page 12.)

## Select Plums.

The Plum attains its greatest perfection on a heavy soil. The curculio, a small, dark brown beetle, often stings the fruit, causing it to drop off, but the following directions, faithfully observed, will secure a crop:

As soon as the blossoms fall, spread two sheets under the tree and give it a sudden jar by striking a smart blow with a hammer upon the stub of a limb sawed from the tree for that purpose; the insects will drop on the sheets, and can be killed. This operation, performed every morning for two or three weeks, will insure a crop. All of the stung fruit should also be destroyed, to prevent increase of the insects.

The cost of protecting entire orchards from the attacks of this enemy will not exceed 10 cents per tree for the entire season.

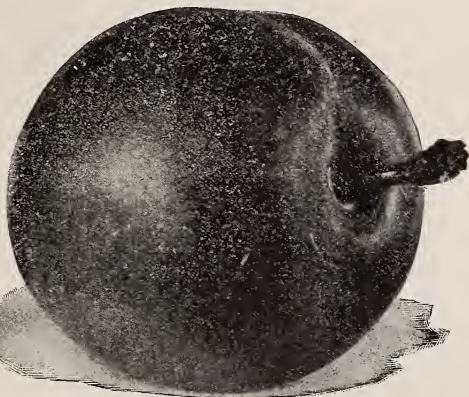


Poole's Pride. (See opposite page.)

**WICKSON.** A cross-bred Japan Plum, originated by Luther Burbank, of California. Produced by crossing the Satsuma upon the Kelsey. The *Pacific Rural Press*, to whom samples were sent by the originator, speaks of it as follows: "Luther Burbank sends us a sample of what he considers the best new variety he has thus far obtained by crossing Japan Plums. The variety he has temporarily named 'Perfection' (now permanently named 'Wickson'). We commented favorably on it last year, and the present sample strengthens the conviction that it will be a popular variety, because of its strikingly handsome appearance and



high quality. Its form suggests the Kelsey, but it is more symmetrical; in fact, it is almost pyriform, inverted, of course, for the stem is attached where the eye of the Pear is found. The color develops from a deep cherry red down to a rich claret as the fruit becomes ripe. The coloring is uniform, and the fruit, from its firm shipping conditions to its full ripeness, is even and handsome. In this respect it will be a great improvement. The flesh is of amber tint, very juicy and translucent; the pit is small and shapely; the flavor is striking and agreeable. From all the points of the variety, we anticipate its popularity as a dessert fruit for sale to distant purchasers, as it seems to have notable keeping qualities." Price, 1-year, 5 to 6 feet, select, 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10.



**POOLE'S PRIDE.** The king of all good Plums; of the Wild Goose type. A sure and really marvellous cropper. It is larger in fruit, finer in quality and darker in color than the Wild Goose. Skin thin, and flesh so firm and solid as to enable it to be kept in fine condition long after being picked. A grand market sort, and one which, by reason of its American and not foreign ancestry, may be relied upon for continuous bearing and good health. Price, 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10.

**Burbank.** (For description, see page 12.)

## EUROPEAN PLUMS.

✓ **Bradshaw.** Very large, fine, early sort; dark violet-red; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant.

✓ **Blue Damson.** A valuable market sort; it bears enormous crops. It is but little affected by the curculio, and is deservedly growing steadily in favor with discriminating orchardists. August to September.

✓ **Coe's Golden Drop.** Large and handsome; light yellow; flesh firm. Middle of August.

✓ **German Prune.** A large, long, oval variety; much esteemed for drying; color dark purple. Middle of August.

✓ **Imperial Gage.** Fruit large, oval; skin pale green; flesh juicy, sweet, rich. Early.

✓ **Lombard.** Medium size, oval; violet-red. Tree vigorous and productive. July.

✓ **Prince of Wales.** Purplish red; large, valuable; extra strong grower.

✓ **Pond's Seedling.** A magnificent Plum. Color light red, changing to violet. August.

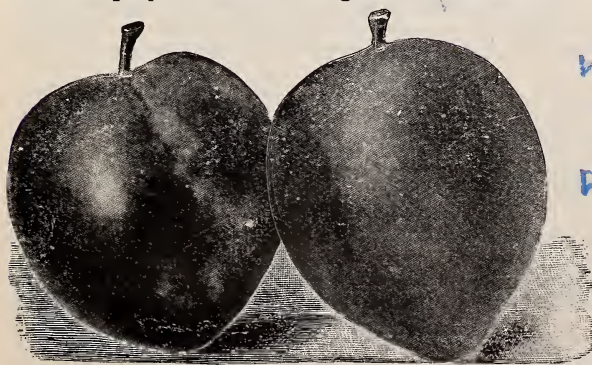
✓ **Reine Claude.** Roundish oval; greenish, marked with red; very productive. August.

✓ **Stanton.** Large, blue Plum; firm, abundant bearer; ripens and keeps rather late.

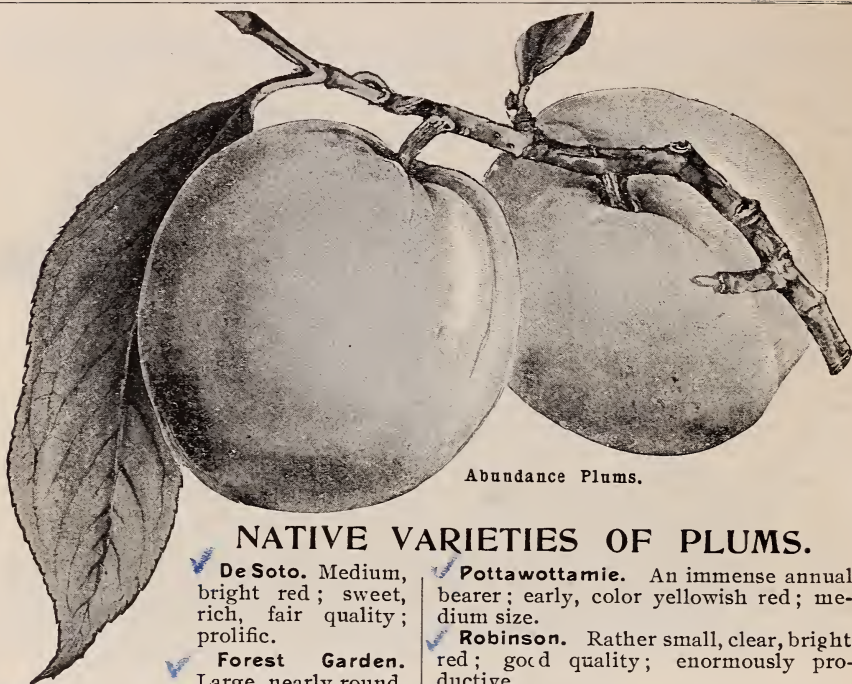
✓ **Smith's Orleans.** Very large, reddish purple; juicy, rich, excellent; vigorous and productive. July.

✓ **Shropshire Damson.** Larger than the common blue, and fully as productive. Late. Plant for profit.

✓ **Washington.** A magnificent, large Plum; roundish, green marked with red; juicy, sweet and good.



**Red June.** (For description, see opposite page.)



Abundance Plums.

## NATIVE VARIETIES OF PLUMS.

✓ **De Soto.** Medium, bright red; sweet, rich, fair quality; prolific.

✓ **Forest Garden.** Large, nearly round, mottled red and yellow. Early.

✓ **Hawkeye.** Large, red; good bearer.

✓ **Newman.** A companion to Wild Goose. Medium, oblong; bright vermilion; very productive. Late.

✓ **Pottawottamie.** An immense annual bearer; early, color yellowish red; medium size.

✓ **Robinson.** Rather small, clear, bright red; good quality; enormously productive.

✓ **Wolf.** Very large, freestone, red; very hardy and productive. August.

✓ **Wild Goose.** One of the best native Plums in existence; should be in every orchard. Size large, deep red; good quality, and very productive.

## JAPANESE PLUMS.

The introduction of this race of Plums has stimulated Plum culture more than ever. The trees grow so quickly, produce so abundantly, and the fruit is so large and fine, that it is possible to produce these delicious Plums cheaply. Many of them will keep from ten days to two weeks after picking—a great point in their favor for marketing.

✓ **Abundance (Botan).** Rich lemon-yellow ground, overlaid on the sunny side with dots and splashes of red, nearly bluish-red on the opposite; flesh deep yellow, juicy and sweet. A strong-growing, upright tree, with a tendency to overbear. August.

✓ **Burbank.** Medium to rather large, roundish-conical in form, the point generally blunt; ground color orange-yellow, rather thinly overlaid with red; flesh firm, meaty, yellow, rich, sugary. Ripens two weeks after Abundance. Hardest of all.

✓ **Red June.** Best early variety among the Japanese Plums, both in quality and as a business Plum. As productive as Abundance, tree much hardier and a

more regular bearer. Not as strong a grower in the nursery as other sorts, but makes a strong orchard tree. Fruit good size, deep red, covered with bloom; flesh yellow, juicy, and though not equal to the Burbank, may be considered good quality.

✓ **Satsuma.** Size medium to rather large, broadly conical, with a blunt, sharp point; color very dark and dull red all over, with greenish dots and an under color of brown-red; flesh blood-red, rather coarse and acid, fair to good in quality; productive. Midseason.

✓ **Willard.** Fruit of medium size, round, dark red, splashed with yellow, quality fair; flesh firm, yellow and sweet; does not adhere to the stone. (See page 10.)

### Prices of Plums.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 feet, select, on plum roots . . . . .	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
5 to 6 feet, select, on peach roots . . . . .	40	3 50	25 00





**Captain Ede.**  
(See description, page 15.)

## Select Peach Trees.

The ease with which Peach trees may be cultivated, their comparative freedom from disease, their short period before they become fruitful, with the immense demand for the fruit, always at paying prices, and the facility with which shipments may be made to distant markets, make Peach-growing extremely profitable.

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees, the ground must be kept clean and mellow. Fruit is borne on wood of the previous season's growth, and this makes it absolutely necessary to prune the trees yearly to remove dead branches, and let in light and air, and keep the trees in good shape to produce bearing wood.

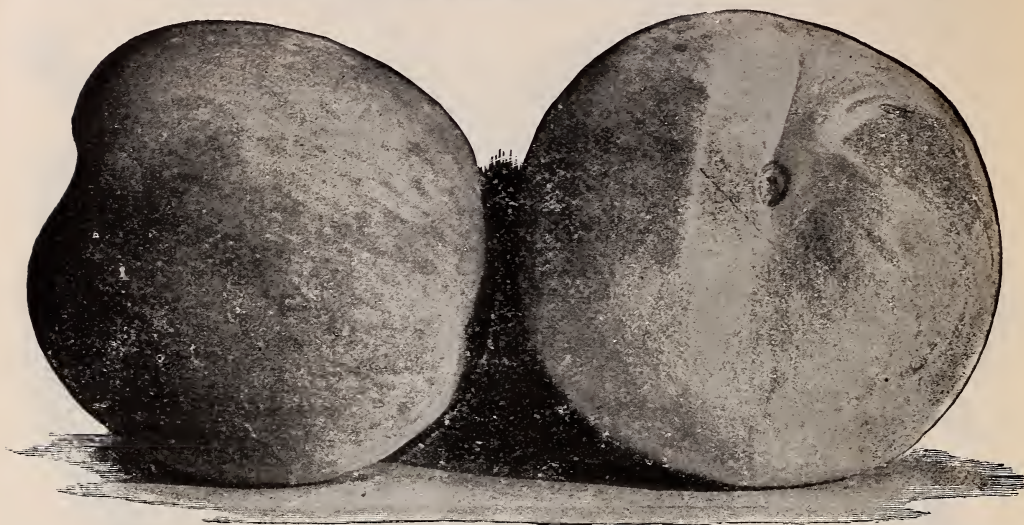
**STAR.** This seedling was found in an old orchard on the Buchanan farm, in St. Louis. It attracted much deserved attention on account of its extremely large size, handsome appearance and late ripening, when all others were gone. It bore a full crop, selling at highest prices in the St. Louis market. Color rich yellow, with brilliant red cheek; round; perfect freestone; juiciest of rich juice. Ripens about October 1, and can be kept a long time. Quality the very best. Blooms late, thus escaping the early spring frosts. We consider it the most valuable acquisition to our list of Peaches, and worthy of extended planting. (See illustration, page 15.)

**MATTHEW'S BEAUTY.** Originated in Georgia, the home of the Elberta. This remarkable new Peach is the most valuable late-ripening market sort ever introduced. A companion of the Elberta, fully as large, being, however, much later, ripening at a time when there are no other varieties of high quality and fine appearance to be found in the market. Quality and flavor equal to the best. Handsome appearance, round, golden yellow, with beautiful red cheek on the sunny side. **The best shipper.** The tree is a heavy, stocky grower, its fruit buds and blossoms are among the most hardy, and it has fruited when other standard varieties have entirely failed. A hardy Peach, of such size and beauty, ripening at a time when the market is almost bare of fine fruit, is bound to be very profitable. (See illustration, page 16.)

### Prices of Star and Matthew's Beauty.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
One year, 4 to 5 feet, light first-class . . . . .	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
One year, 5 to 6 feet, first-class . . . . .	35	2 50	20 00





Triumph Peach.

## SELECT PEACHES.

### FIRST RIPENING.

**Sneed.** Earliest of all. Ten days ahead of Alexander. Of an entirely different race from Alexander, larger and of brighter color, and only slightly clings to the stone. Does not rot. Almost frost-proof.

**Alexander.** Medium size; greenish white, nearly covered with red; juicy and of fair quality; semi-cling. Early July.

**Amsden and Arkansas Traveler.** Almost identical with Alexander.

**Triumph.** This extra-early yellow Peach is one of the many seedlings originated by an old-time Michigan fruit-grower of wide experience. It is a cross between two of the hardiest Peaches extant. It makes a very strong growth, blooms late, and is a sure and abundant bearer. Fruit of good size, with small pit; skin yellow, nearly covered with red, showing dark crimson on the sunny side. Flesh bright yellow, and ripens up evenly clear to the pit. A fine keeper. It ripens with Alexander, and is a perfect freestone. An extra early yellow Peach with so many good points is sure to prove a bonanza of profit to orchardists, and will be in great demand.

### SECOND RIPENING.

**Early Rivers.** Large; light straw-color, with a pink cheek; flesh juicy, with a rich flavor; freestone. One of the finest for home use and nearby mar-

kets, but not so successful for long-distance shipping. July 15.

**Early York.** Medium; white, with red cheek; flesh nearly white, juicy, high quality; freestone. Another favorite Peach for the home orchard.

### THIRD RIPENING.

**Mountain Rose.** Large; white, suffused with carmine; flesh white, melting, juicy; freestone. Aug. 1.

**Champion.** This variety has been tested during a series of years. The feature which first attracted attention to it was the regularity of its bearing, which in a section not specially adapted to Peach-growing, indicated a quality which alone gave it a place at the head of the list of profitable sorts. But the crowning event in the history of this great acquisition was the production of a full crop when the Peach crop was a general failure. The flavor is delicious, sweet, rich and juicy; skin creamy white, red cheek; freestone. It is strikingly handsome.

**Crawford's Early.** Very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, excellent; freestone.

**Foster.** Similar to Crawford's Early, but a few days earlier; larger size.

**Family Favorite.** Freestone. Large; clear waxen complexion, with a blush; prolific; firm; valuable for shipping, canning and drying.

**Wager.** Large; yellow, more or less colored on sunny side; juicy, fine flavor.



Star. (For description, see page 13.)

#### FOURTH RIPENING.

**Elberta.** No other Peach has made such a reputation. If restricted to but one variety, plant Elberta. Very large; skin golden yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, very fine-grained, juicy, and splendidly flavored; perfect freestone. Sure bearer of heavy crops of big fruit. Ripens August 15 to September 1.

**Carpenter Cling.** Very large, white; rich, juicy, very good. With us this Peach is far superior to the old standby, Washington Cling.

**Crosby.** Valuable, especially for its extreme hardiness. Medium; bright yellow and crimson, very attractive; flesh yellow, red at the pit, juicy, rich; an abundant and regular bearer.

**Mamie Ross.** Cling. Very large, oblong, color similar to Chinese Cling, of which it is no doubt a seedling, but has more of a red cheek. With us it is one of the best early clingstones, coming about with Early Crawford.

**Captain Ede.** Large to very large; rich orange-yellow; flesh yellow; small

stone; melting, rich, highly flavored; free. Very productive.

**Newington Cling.** Large; pale yellowish white, with red cheek; an excellent canning sort.

**Crawford's Late.** One of the best and finest yellow freestones. Moderately productive.

**Chinese Cling.** Fruit very large, oblong; skin clear straw color, almost transparent, with delicately mottled red cheek; flesh exceedingly juicy, sweet and refreshing. Well known and deservedly very popular.

**Oldmixon Free.** A leading orchard variety. Large; creamy white, with red cheek; flesh white, red at the stone, rich, juicy; freestone.

**Oldmixon Cling.** A superb cling; similar to Oldmixon Free, but later.

**Reeves' Favorite.** One of the best and most reliable market Peaches. Fruit very large, round, inclined to oval, with swollen joint; skin yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting and fine.





**Matthew's Beauty.** (For description, see page 13.)

#### PEACHES, continued.

**Wheatland.** An improvement on Crawford's Late. Extra large; freestone; beautiful yellow, with a crimson cheek; of fine quality, and very productive.

**Thurber.** Large to very large; skin white, flushed with light crimson; flesh very juicy, vinous, of delicate aroma, and of exceedingly fine texture; a perfect freestone.

**Susquehanna.** Handsome, large; yellow and red; melting, rich and good; only moderately productive.

**Fitzgerald.** Originated on the north shore of Lake Ontario. Original tree has borne five successive crops. The best posted grower in Michigan says it is as large as or larger than Crawford's Early, with the smallest pit ever seen, and the most brilliant color; grows similar to Crawford, and ripens between Early and Late Crawford; flesh rich, deep golden yellow, with high character; certainly a very fine Peach; stands the winters better than any yet offered.

#### FIFTH RIPENING.

**Stump the World.** Very large, roundish; skin white, with bright red cheek;

flesh white, juicy, very productive. A standard variety; freestone. Sept.

**Globe.** An improved Crawford. Extra large; rich yellow, with red cheek; very firm.

**Gold Dust.** Cling. Worthy of general cultivation. Of most excellent quality, and ripens at a time when there are no other good yellow clingstones. Large, deep yellow, with red cheek.

**Hill's Chili.** Large; dull yellow, shaded with dull red; very downy; good flavor; hardy and prolific; freestone.

**Stephen's Rare-ripe.** Large; white, shaded and mottled red; flesh white, juicy, vinous, and of high quality; freestone.

#### SIXTH RIPENING.

**Heath Cling.** Large; white, with bluish cheek; flesh white, very rich, luscious. An old favorite. Ripens last of Sept.

**Picquet's Late.** Very large; yellowish red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, sweet, and of fine flavor; freestone. A valuable late variety. The leading market sort in St. Louis county, Mo.

**Bilyeu's Late.** Large; greenish white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, sweet and excellent.

**Silver Medal.** Large; white fleshed; freestone. Tree bears well.

**Salway.** An English variety; large; yellow, with a brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, fair flavor. Very late.

**Smock.** Large; bright yellow, with dark red cheek. Very productive.

**Wonderful.** Large; yellow, overspread with carmine. Good keeper and shipper.

**Geary's Hold-On.** Large, yellow, freestone; similar to Smock, though some days later in ripening.

**Henrietta.** Cling. Very large; yellow, bright red cheek; quality excellent. The finest of the very late yellow Peaches.

#### Prices of Peaches.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
One year, 4 to 5 feet, good, medium	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$10 00
One year, 5 to 6 feet, select	25	2 00	15 00



## SELECT APRICOTS.

There is no fruit more delicious or beautiful than the Apricot. Its chief enemy is the curculio, which can be kept in check by the method suggested for plums.

**Early Colden.** Size small; color pale orange; juicy, sweet, exquisite flavor.

**Moorpark.** Largest and finest of Apricots; yellow, with red cheek. Productive.

**Roman.** Hardy and prolific, producing crops where others fail.

**Acme.** The best of the Russian class. Large, yellow, with red cheek, good quality; freestone. A free and vigorous grower, and an early bearer.

**Alexander.** An improved Russian variety. Good bearer. Fruit large.

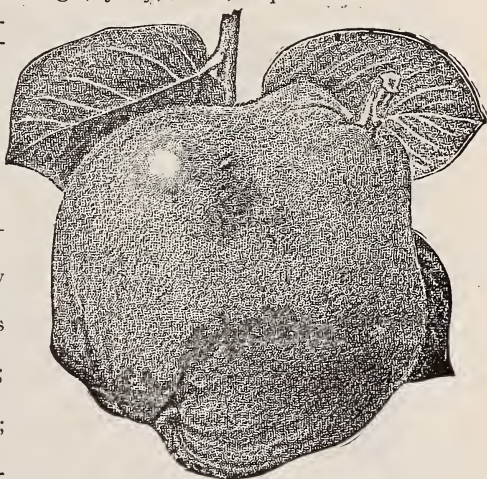
**Alexis.** Large to very large; yellow with red cheek. July.

**Gibb.** Fruit medium, yellow; ripens very early.

**Budd.** Large; white, with red cheek; extra fine. The best late Russian.

**Catherine.** Vigorous and productive; fruit medium, yellow, good.

**Nicholas.** A splendid bearer; medium to large; white.



Champion Quince. ( $\frac{1}{4}$  size).

Prices of Apricots, 4 to 5 feet, first-class, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10, \$20 per 100.

## QUINCES.

The Quince is hardy and prolific, easily grown; will thrive best on good, rich, moist land. Fertilize freely.

**Champion.** The fruit is larger than Orange and more oval in shape; in quality it is equally as good as that variety, but is not so highly colored; it is, however, a longer keeper.

**Orange.** The most popular variety. Large, roundish, bright, golden yellow; very productive. September and October.

Prices of Quinces, 4 to 5 feet, first-class, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10, \$20 per 100.

## SELECT NECTARINES.

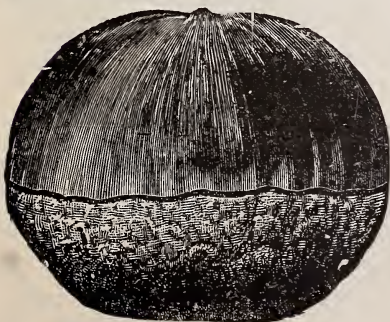
Culture same as the peach, to which it is closely allied.

**Boston.** Large; bright yellow, with a red cheek; freestone. August 1.

**Early Violet.** Medium; yellowish green, with purple cheek. July 20.

**Red Roman.** Greenish yellow and red; rich and good; freestone. This variety cannot fail to give satisfaction. Last of August.

Prices of Nectarines, 5 to 6 feet, first-class, 25 cts. each; \$2 per 10.



Japan Giant Chestnut.

## CHESTNUTS.

**American Sweet.** Unsurpassed in sweetness and delicacy of flavor; nuts small. 40 cts. each, \$3 per 10.

**Paragon.** Hardy, productive; large, fine quality. 75 cts.

**Japan Giant.** Nuts of superior flavor and sweetness; bears in three years. Its early bearing and great productiveness of enormous nuts are the admiration of all. 50 cts.

## Grape Vines.

Plant for vineyards in rows 8 feet apart, and from 6 to 10 feet in the rows, according to the habit of growth of the variety. Dig holes about 10 inches deep, and large



Moore's Diamond Grape. (See page 20.)

enough that the roots may be spread out naturally, without one root crossing another. Put the finest and best earth at the bottom of the hole, among the roots, and the coarsest and poorest on top. Always give good cultivation, and the first fall cut back to four or six buds, and cover the vine with earth. Uncover in spring as soon as frost is out, and after the buds start leave only the two best buds, and rub off all others as they appear. Let two canes grow the second year; they will probably get to be some 5 or 8 feet long; if so, cut one of them back to three buds, and the other to within 4 feet of the ground, to bear. This severe pruning in their early youth, together with good culture, will give them such a start that they will ever after bear bountiful crops. When five or six years old from three to five canes may be left. Remember always to cut the old wood back, as it is the young wood only that bears fruit. Grape vines may be trained against buildings, fences, or on stakes, trellises, etc. Wire trellises about 5 or 6 feet high are best for vineyards.

**CAMPBELL'S EARLY.** The king of American Grapes. A very strong, vigorous, hardy vine, with thick, healthy, mildew-resisting foliage, always setting its fruit well and bearing abundantly. Clusters very large (on one received from the introducer we counted 105 sound berries), usually shouldered, compact and handsome. Berries large—often an inch or more in diameter, black, with light purple bloom. Flavor rich, sweet, with no foxiness or unpleasant acidity from the skin to the center. Seeds part readily from the pulp. We have long been looking for a black Grape as early as Moore's Early with the productiveness of the Concord. This variety possesses both of these qualifications, and when better known it will take the place of both of them. It has remarkable keeping qualities. Has hung on the vine six weeks after ripening, with no tendency to fall from the stem. As a good shipper and keeper it is believed to be unequaled by any other American Grape. 1-year vines, 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10; 2-year vines, 75 cts. each, \$6 per 10.

## SELECT VARIETIES.

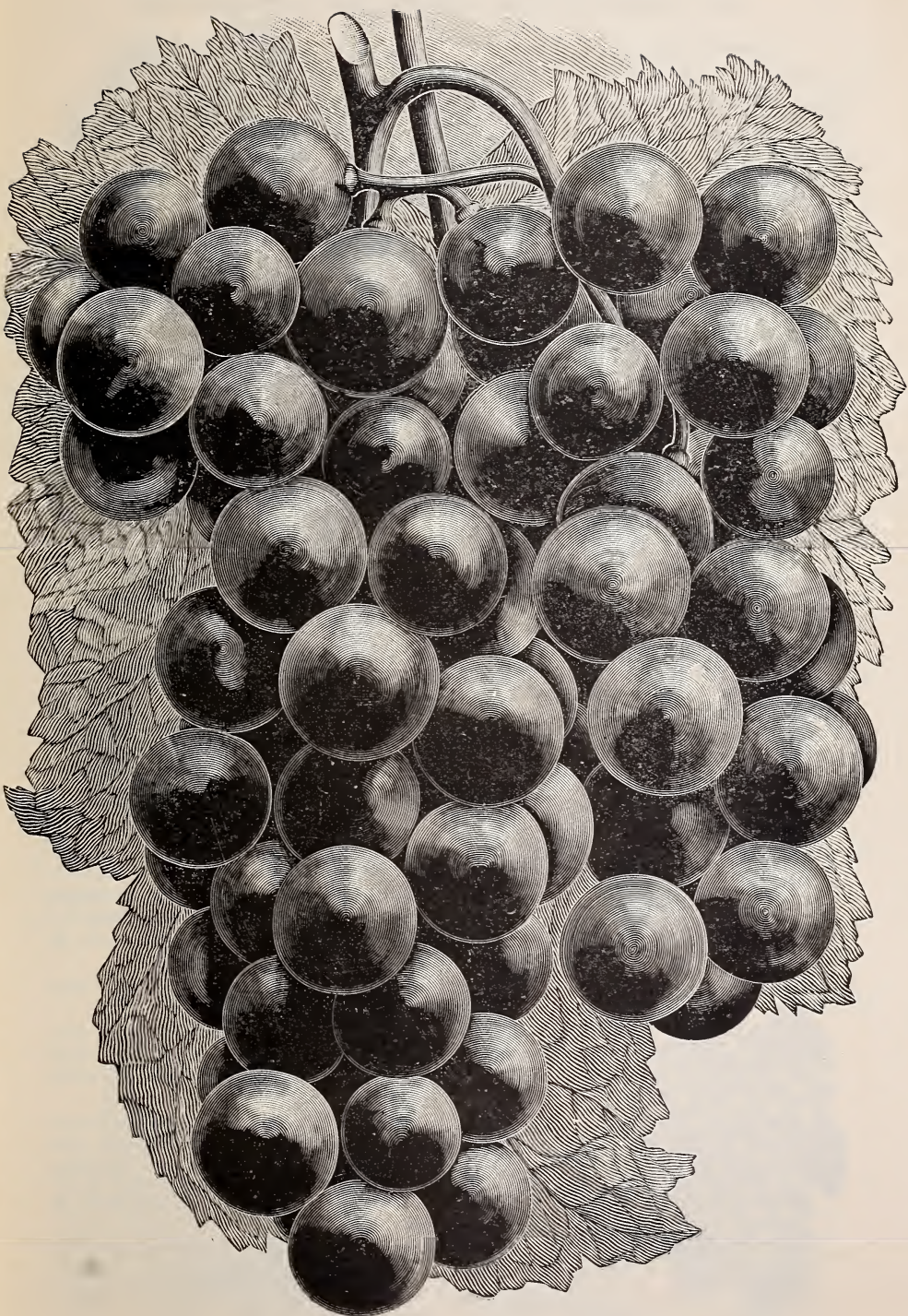
**Agawam.** One of the most reliable of the hybrid Grapes. Bunches large; berries very large, dark red. Ripens soon after Concord. 15 cts.

**Brighton.** Dark red. One of the most desirable red Grapes. Early, large and handsome. 15 cts.

**Catawba.** Red; well known. Late; of best quality, but does not succeed in all localities. 10 cts.

**Champion.** Black. Bunch of medium size, berry large, plant vigorous and productive. Desirable on account of its early ripening. Poor quality. 10 cts.





Campbell's Early Grape, (See preceding page.)



## GRAPES, continued.

**Concord.** The Grape for the million. Vine very hardy, healthy and productive. The most extensively planted Grape in America, and one of the most popular. 15 cts. each, \$1 per 10, \$5 per 100.

**Delaware.** Ripens before Concord. Considered the standard of excellence in quality. Light red; bunch and berries of medium size. 15 cts.

**Early Ohio.** An extra-early black Grape, ripening three weeks before Concord. Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berries medium, black, with heavy bloom; of a pleasant flavor. A valuable Grape. 25 cts.

**Eaton.** Large, black. Ripens later than Concord; much larger in bunch and berry. Desirable. 20 cts.

**Elvira.** One of the best white wine Grapes. Pale green, medium, productive. 10 cts.

**Goethe.** Bunch large and rather loose. Berries very large, pale red. Excellent for table or wine. 20 cts.

**Green Mountain.** White; very early. Quality fine, pulp being tender and sweet. Free from foxiness. 25 cts.

**Hartford.** Very early; valuable for market. Poor quality. 10 cts.

**Ives' Seedling.** Black. A popular wine Grape; strong grower; productive. Late. 10 cts.

**Martha.** White. Bunch medium, compact, shouldered; berries medium. 10 cts.

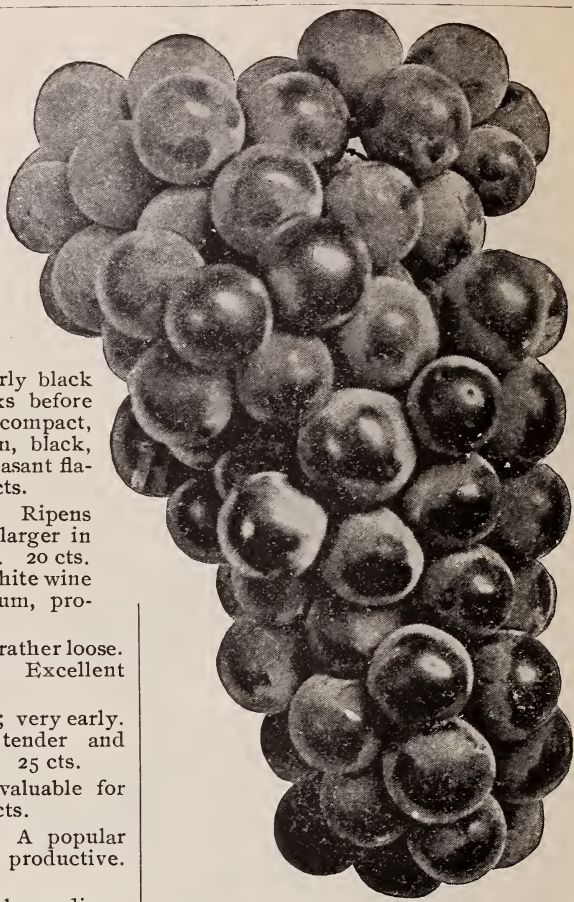
**Moore's Diamond.** Color white; bunch and berry large, healthy, strong grower; hardy. Quality excellent. 20 cts.

**Moore's Early.** Black. Very valuable. Two to three weeks earlier than Concord. Bunch medium; berries very large. Should be planted very largely. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10, \$8 per 100.



Woodruff Red.

**Niagara.** White. Bunch and berries large; vigorous, productive, healthy and hardy. 15 cts. each, \$1 per 10, \$6 per 100.



Norton's Virginia.

**Norton's Virginia.** Black. Bunch long, berries small. Ripens late. A valuable wine Grape. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100.

**Pocklington.** Yellowish green. Very large and showy. 20 cts.

**Telegraph.** Black. Ripens very early. Bunch above medium; very compact; extremely attractive. Quality poor. 10 cts.

**Worden.** Black. Bunch and berry large; ripens better than Concord, also earlier and larger. Vine vigorous, healthy, hardy and productive. Is becoming very popular. 15 cts. each, \$1 per 10, \$6 per 100.

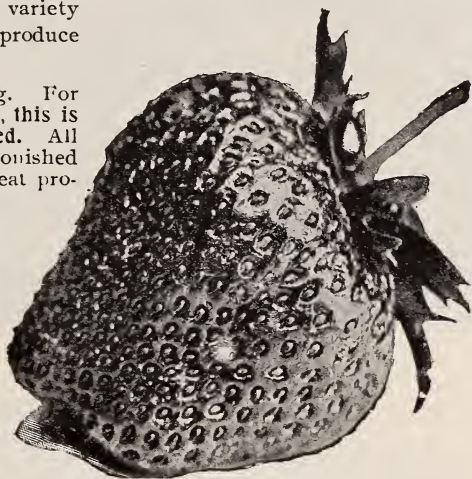
**Woodruff Red.** Very large and handsome. Strong grower; very healthy and hardy. Of best quality. Ripens with Concord, or a few days later. 25 cts.



## Strawberries.

The best time to plant Strawberries is in the spring, on fertile, well-manured land. Those marked (P) are pistillate, or produce imperfect blossoms, and should have a row of some staminate or perfect flowering variety within 15 feet, or they will usually produce imperfect fruit.

**NICK OHMER.** Perfect-flowering. For market, for home use or for exhibition, this is probably the greatest berry ever offered. All who grow the Nick Ohmer will be astonished at its healthy, vigorous foliage and great productiveness. The fruit will be a complete surprise to all, being of mammoth size—indeed, a veritable giant among Strawberries; it is of beautiful form, never misshapen; in color it is a dark, glossy red; firm and of excellent flavor. In short, the ideal Strawberry 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.



Nick Ohmer.

**RUBY.** The Ruby Strawberry will, we are convinced, eventually become a standard variety over a wide extent of country. It is believed to be a seedling of Crescent fertilized by Sharpless. The plant is large and robust, making a moderate number of runners. The blossom is large, like Sharpless, and strongly staminate. The fruit is large and regular, except that set from the first blossoms, which is apt to be somewhat irregular. It is a dark red clear through, retaining its fine color when canned. In quality it is unexcelled, having more of the Pine or Wood Strawberry flavor than any other that we know of in general cultivation. It keeps and ships remarkably well. The plant is abundantly productive and healthy. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

**Beder Wood.** A desirable berry for nearby market or home use; berry is round, medium in size, regular; plant productive. Early.

**Bubach No. 5.** (P.) One of the best varieties grown. In productiveness, unsurpassed. Midseason.

**Brandywine.** An extra large, hand-

some, firm, very fine, productive variety. Midseason.

**Cumberland.** Large, fine, round. One of the best for home use. Early.

**Crescent.** Very productive, medium, rather poor quality; succeeds with little care. Early.

**Gandy.** Large, handsome, fine; one of the best late; requires rich soil.

**Greenville.** (P.) Large, showy, productive; early, firm, very even; healthy.

**Haverland.** (P.) Profitable for near market. Large, productive. Early.

**Marshall.** Large size and fine flavor; perfect bloomer. Of perfect form; dark crimson when fully ripe; valuable for market.

**Sharpless.** Large, rather soft, good; popular; needs rich soil. Midseason.

**Warfield No. 2.** (P.) This is rapidly taking a prominent place among the market berries. The plant is a vigorous grower, tough and hardy, and exceedingly productive; is free from rust; the color is dark, glossy red. Holds its color and form a long time after being picked.

Prices, except where otherwise noted, 25 cts. per doz., \$1. per 100, \$5 per 1,000.





## Blackberries.

The Blackberry is naturally a stronger bush than the raspberry, and requires the same treatment as recommended for raspberries, with the exception that they should not be pinched off until about 3 feet high, nor should they be so closely pruned in the spring. When first planted, the tops should be cut off close to the crown, allowing only three or four canes to grow the first year.

All the plants we offer are grown for the plants only. They are all root-cuttings; such are much more valuable than suckers taken from old fruiting patches.

**RATHBUN.** This variety has already established a high reputation in the locality where it originated, and has only to become better known to supersede other varieties. It is decidedly superior in size, hardiness and quality. A quart box of Snyder and a quart box of Rathbun were each counted, and while it took 164 berries of the former, 45 berries of the Rathbun completely filled the quart. The Rathbun underwent a temperature of 20 degrees below zero, and produced a very good crop, while similarly situated plants of Erie were frozen and unable to produce any fruit. The berries have very small seeds and no hard core; in fact, no core is perceived in eating them; all is sweet, luscious and of high flavor. The plant is a strong, erect grower, makes plenty of fruit wood, and although a true Blackberry in every respect, it propagates very freely from the tips, like blackcap raspberries. Strongly recommended. \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

**White Blackberry "ICEBERG."** The following is Mr. Burbank's own description, and its accuracy will be vouched for by all who know him, as he is commendably conservative in all he says about his creations. In his desire to mislead no one, he leans rather toward underrating than exaggerating the value of his originations. He says:

"Owing to the somewhat unsatisfactory qualities of White Blackberries so far known, the impression may have been entertained by some that no White Blackberry *could be* as productive and hardy, with berries as early, abundant, large, handsome and delicious, as the best black ones.

"The well-known Lawton is, when ripened, unsurpassed, and very generally known as the most productive market berry. Owing to its fixity of race, it will reproduce itself from seed almost exactly, and its seedlings will not be influenced, when raised from seed pollinated by other varieties, but it readily imparts its good qualities when employed as the staminate parent. One of the great-grandparents of 'Iceberg' was Lawton. The first generation of seedlings, when crossed with Crystal White, was all black; the second also, though varying much in other respects; but the third produced this wonderful plant, bearing the snowiest white berries ever seen.

"Very little attention was paid to the long rows of cross-bred descendants, until





Erie Blackberry.

one day this berry was discovered, among its black relatives, with the canes bending in various directions with their load of delicious, snowy berries, which are not only white, but so transparent that the seeds, which are unusually small, may be seen in the berries when ripe.

"Clusters larger than those of Lawton; berries, as near as could be judged, were at least as large, earlier, sweeter, and more tender and melting throughout, though as firm as Lawton is when ripe." \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

## GENERAL LIST OF BLACKBERRIES.

**Eldorado.** A variety of the highest promise, possessing many good points, and will be largely planted. The canes are entirely hardy, very productive of berries of the largest size, coal-black, firm and solid, without any core whatever. Free from mildew, rust, or double blossoms. Borne in clusters that ripen well together. 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

**Early Harvest.** Medium, glossy black; very productive; the earliest sort to ripen. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$12.50 per 1,000.

**Early King.** Large, black; fine flavor; productive. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

**Erie.** Large; productive, vigorous; good quality; perfectly hardy. Second early. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

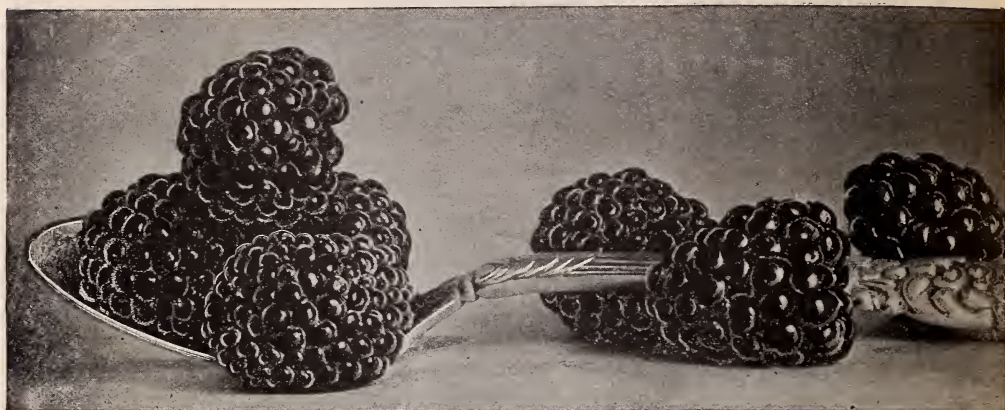
**Minnewaski.** Now fully tested. It is a vigorous plant, perfectly hardy, enormously productive of extra-large, fine fruit, that ripens extremely early. A great market variety. 50 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

**Snyder.** Fruit medium size, very prolific; early, sweet, and can be relied upon for a crop every year; perfectly hardy. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$12.50 per 1,000.

In addition, we can furnish **Taylor, Lawton, Maxwell, Ohmer, and Wilson.** Prices same as for Erie.

## DEWBERRY.

**LUCRETIA.** Very large, very productive and attractive; fine quality and flavor; ripens before the earliest blackberry, and seems very hardy. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.



Cumberland Raspberry compared with Wilson Blackberry.

## Raspberries.

Prune canes back to 2 feet from the ground one year after planting. When canes get to be about 2 feet high the second season, pinch off the top ends, and when the laterals have grown a foot long, pinch again. This makes them stocky. In the spring following, prune to a round-headed bush, clipping off about one-half of the wood. In this way fine crops of large fruit may be grown, and the vigor of the bushes kept up. On sucker sorts, leave four or five canes to the hill; all others must be hoed off, same as weeds.

### BLACKCAPS.

**CUMBERLAND.** The largest blackcap Raspberry known, berries measuring from  $\frac{7}{8}$  to 1 inch in diameter, but in spite of this the fruit possesses unusual firmness, and is thus adapted to long-distance shipments. Wonderfully productive, giving fully double the yield of Ohio, producing regularly, and ripening before Gregg. Will sell for nearly double the price of the standard sorts. The Cumberland is an unusually strong and vigorous grower, throwing up stout, stocky canes, well adapted for supporting their loads of luscious fruit. \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

**Gregg.** Large, black, firm, fine quality; vigorous. A profitable market berry. The best late black.

**Kansas.** A very large, excellent black. Very productive. One of the best for a dry, hot climate. Has no superior as a profitable market sort.

**Ohio.** Very early and productive. Medium to large size; one of the best for evaporating.

**Souhegan, or Tyler.** Very early; will ripen its entire crop in about 10 days. The canes are hardy, vigorous and productive. Very healthy foliage.



Kansas.



### RED AND YELLOW VARIETIES OF RASPBERRIES.

**Cuthbert.** Large, crimson, firm, vigorous, productive. Midseason.

**Columbian.** While it is of the same general character as Shaeffer, this is a decided improvement upon that favorite variety, being even more vigorous in growth and quite as productive; fruit sweeter, of high flavor, and much firmer. Berries very large, dark purplish red; rich and luscious. Midseason.

**Golden Queen.** The best yellow. Identical with Cuthbert, except color. 50 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

**Marlboro.** Large, crimson, good. Productive on rich soil. Early.

**Miller.** New. A reliable, early Raspberry. Very vigorous and sturdy in growth, producing berries of a beautiful and brilliant color, of large size; unsurpassed as a shipper.

**Shaffer's Colossal.** Very large, dull purple; rather soft, rich, luscious, productive. Late.

**Turner.** Medium size; good quality; rather soft; very hardy, productive. Good for family garden.

Prices, unless otherwise noted, 30 cts. per 10, \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.



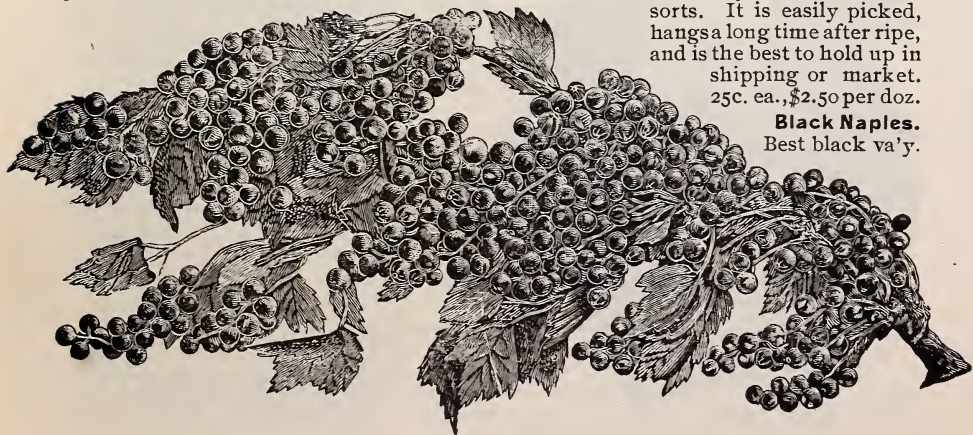
Pomona Currant.

## Currants.

Currants should be planted in very fertile soil, with liberal manuring, and the tops should be cut back nearly to the crown at planting time, allowing only three or four canes to grow the first year. Prune more or less every year, to get rid of the old wood and keep the bushes open. Currant worms should be vigilantly looked for in the spring and summer. These worms can be destroyed with white hellebore, 1 ounce to 3 gallons of water, and applied with a sprinkling can. Be sure to use the remedy as soon as or before the worms appear.

**POMONA.** In one year (1894) the crop of fruit from  $6\frac{1}{2}$  acres of Pomona Currants was sold at wholesale for over \$4,000, or over \$600 per acre. Has been bearing for 18 years, with but one failure. Crop of 1899 the largest on record. The above unparalleled record is actual acreage yield (not estimated product of a few petted plants), and was secured by only ordinary field culture. A strong grower, retaining its foliage, thus preventing sun-scalding. It is a beautiful, clear, bright, almost transparent red, has but few and small seeds, is much sweeter than any of the common sorts. It is easily picked, hangs a long time after ripe, and is the best to hold up in shipping or market. 25c. ea., \$2.50 per doz.

**Black Naples.**  
Best black va'y.





Crown Jewel Gooseberry.

## CURRANTS, continued.

**Cherry.** Red; very large, rather acid; bunches short.

**Crandall.** A black seedling of the western wild Currant. Wonderfully productive. A strong grower. Berries large. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10, \$10 per 100.

**Fay's Prolific.** As compared with Cherry Currant, it is equal in size, better in flavor, much less acid, five times as prolific, and less expensive to pick. 15 cts. each, \$1 per 10, \$7.50 per 100.

**Red Dutch.** Small. Very productive, and of good quality.

**Versailles.** Very large, red; bunches large, of great beauty and excellent quality.

**Victoria.** A splendid variety, ripening two or three weeks later than the others. Bunch extremely long, berries of medium size; color brilliant red.

**White Grape.** The best white sort. Sweet; excellent quality, and valuable for the table. A good market sort. Very productive.

Prices, except where noted, strong 2-year-olds, 15 cts. each, \$1 per 10, \$5 per 100.

## Gooseberries.

The market for Gooseberries never seems to be half supplied, and the demand for the fruit increases every year. The culture of the Gooseberry should be nearly

the same as for currants. For profit, plant the American varieties. Though not as large as the English, they are of fine quality, and unlike the latter, are not subject to mildew. Dusting the plants with powdered white hellebore will check the currant worm.

### AMERICAN VARIETIES.

**CROWN JEWEL.** A new Gooseberry of the American type, possessing the vigorous growth of the Houghton, while the fruit is from three to five times as large. A heavy annual cropper. The plant is a healthy grower, and does not mildew. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100.

**Downing.** Large; greenish white; plant very vigorous and hardy. Foliage heavy, covering the fruit from sun, and resisting mildew. Bears most abundantly. This variety and Houghton are



Red Jacket.



the best for the west. 15 cts. each, \$1 per 10, \$5 per 100.

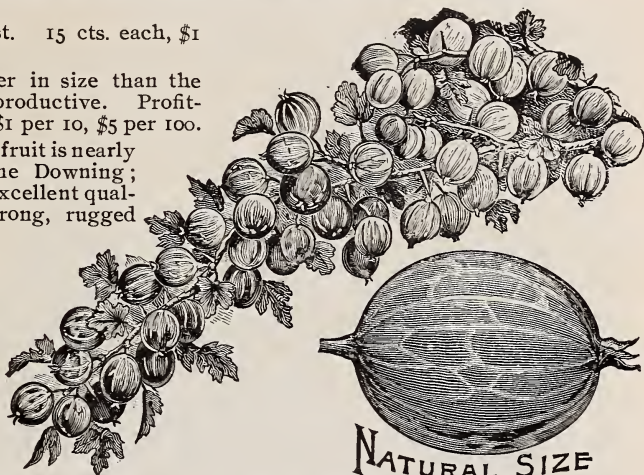
**Houghton.** Smaller in size than the Downing, but more productive. Profitable. 15 cts. each, \$1 per 10, \$5 per 100.

**Pearl.** New. The fruit is nearly double the size of the Downing; fine green color and excellent quality. Bush is a strong, rugged grower, with abundant foliage, and not a trace of mildew; is excessively productive. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10, \$12 per 100.

**Red Jacket.** This is claimed by the originator to be the most prolific and valuable Gooseberry in America; as large as the largest; smooth. Very hardy; quality best; foliage healthiest of any known variety. Has never mildewed. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10, \$12 per 100.

#### ENGLISH VARIETIES.

**Industry.** Large; oval; dark red; hairy, rich and agreeable. Considered



Pearl Gooseberry.

the best foreign Gooseberry ever introduced.

Besides the above we, can furnish **Crown Bob, White Smith, Chautauqua, Lancashire Lad, Keepsake, Triumph.**

Prices, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100.

## VEGETABLE PLANTS.

### ASPARAGUS.

In garden culture, set the plants from 1 to 2 feet apart, in rows 3 feet apart; for field culture, in rows 4 feet apart, putting them about 5 inches below the surface, filling in the trench as the plants grow.

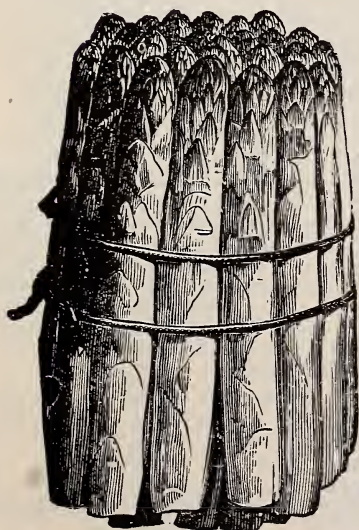
**Barr's Mammoth.** Remarkable for its immense size. Earlier than Conover, equally as productive and twice as large. Two-year roots, 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

**Conover's Colossal.** The well known standard sort. 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

**Columbian Mammoth White.** A valuable, distinct variety, of great size; an immense yielder and of superior quality; remarkable more especially for the clear whiteness of the stalks, which retain their purity of color until several inches above the surface. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

### RHUBARB.

**Myatt's Linnæus.** The best. Early; very large, productive, tender and delicately flavored. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$5 per 100.



Columbian Mammoth White.



Austrian Pine.

Norway Spruce.

## ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

The judicious and tasteful planting of ornamental trees enhances the value or real estate more than an equal amount of money invested in any other way. Hardy Trees, Evergreens and Shrubs constitute the principal groundwork for all important and effective planting, and a suitable arrangement of them is as important in fine grounds as a perfect lawn or appropriate buildings.

### Deciduous Trees.

**ALDER, Cut-leaved.** A very handsome ornamental variety, with dark and deeply serrated foliage. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cts.

**BEECH, Purple-leaved.** For ornamental grouping on the lawn in contrast with other foliage it cannot be surpassed, the richness and coloring being magnificent. 4 to 5 feet, \$1.

**CYPRESS, Deciduous.** Upright and conical in form, growing rapidly; light, feathery foliage; perfectly hardy. 6 to 7 feet, 75 cts.

**CATALPA speciosa.** Finer and hardier than the common, opening its blossoms early. 7 to 8 feet, 50 cts.

**CRAB, Bechtel's Double-flowering.**

The beauty and delicate fragrance of the bloom of this sweet-scented Crab is a theme for poets, and this new sort is a gem among hardy plants. The tree is sometimes mistaken for a tree rose when covered with its mass of pink flowers, and the perfume tends to increase rather than correct the delusion. 4 to 5 feet, 75 cts.

**HORSE CHESTNUT, White-flowering.**

Forms a large-sized tree; free from diseases. As a single lawn tree it has no superior. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cts.

**LINDEN, European.** A tree of large size, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cts.



**LARCH, European.** A beautiful tree of rapid growth; pyramidal in form, small drooping branches. Valuable for the lawn. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts.

**MAPLE, Norway.** A foreign variety, with broad leaves of a rich green; slow grower. 7 to 8 feet, 75 cts.

**Sugar.** A popular American tree, and, for its stately form and fine foliage justly ranked among the best for lawn and avenue. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

**Silver, or Soft.** Of rapid growth, very hardy, and easily transplanted. The favorite tree for street planting. 8 to 10 feet, 50 cts.; 10 to 12 feet, 75 cts.; 12 to 16 feet, extra large, \$1.

**Weir's Cut-leaved.** One of the most beautiful trees, with cut or dissected foliage; rapid growth; shoots slender and drooping. 75c. to \$1.50.

**MAGNOLIA acuminata.** A pyramidal tree, attaining a height of from 60 to 90 feet; leaves 6 to 9 inches long, and bluish green; flowers yellow, tinted with bluish purple. 5 to 6 feet, 75 cts



Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab. (See preceding page.)

**MAGNOLIA conspicua.** A high-priced species, on account of its large white flowers, which are produced before the leaves in spring. 2 to 3 feet, \$2.

**Purpurea.** Deep purple flowers, pink in the throat; a dwarf, bushy variety, that blooms at intervals all summer. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.

**MOUNTAIN ASH.** A fine, hardy tree; head dense and regular, covered with great clusters of bright scarlet berries. 7 to 8 feet, 50 cts.

**PRUNUS Pissardii.** Foliage, fruit and shoots are bright, purplish red, retaining its color throughout the season; entirely hardy. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts.

**POPLAR, Carolina.** Robust in growth; leaves large, deep green; used largely for street trees. Prices and sizes same as Silver or Soft Maple.

**Lombardy.** Attains immense height; remarkable for its erect, rapid growth, and tall, spiry form. Prices and sizes same as Silver or Soft Maple.

**SWEET GUM.** A large native tree, with rough, corky bark, and shining deep-lobed, star-shaped leaves, changing to deep crimson in autumn. 5 to 6 ft., 75c.

**SALISBURIA, or Maidenhair.** A remarkable tree from Japan. Hardy. Of medium size, rapid growth; beautiful fern-like foliage. 5 to 6 ft., 75c.

**TULIP TREE.** One of the very largest trees, with large, smooth, shining leaves, greenish yellow flowers, and an umbrageous head. 7 to 8 feet, 75c.



Carolina Poplar.

## Weeping Deciduous Trees.

**WEeping MOUNTAIN ASH.** A beautiful and useful variety of rapid growth; of pendulous and trailing habit. 75 cts.

**BIRCH, Cut-leaved Weeping.** Trunk straight, slender, white as snow; branches hanging in long, pendulous threads from a great height; leaves finely cut; the best lawn tree grown, and beautiful in all stages. Does not "weep" until it has attained some age. 50 cts. to \$1.

**ELM, Camperdown Weeping.** A distinct variety of Weeping Elm of exceedingly rank growth and picturesque form; foliage large, glossy, dark green, densely covering the tree. \$1.

**MULBERRY, Teas' Weeping Russian.**

The most graceful and hardy weeping tree in existence. Wholly unlike anything heretofore introduced. Forms a perfectly shaped umbrella head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. Admirably adapted for small or large grounds or for cemetery planting. \$1 to \$1.50.

**WILLOW, Kilmarnock.** Forms, without any trimming, an exceedingly graceful weeping tree; glossy foliage, and perfect umbrella-shaped head; perfectly hardy. 50 cts.

**Wisconsin.** A large tree, with long drooping branches; very hardy. Well known. 50 cts.

## Evergreens.

**ARBORVITÆ, American.** Well-known variety; growth upright, conical. For hedging. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each; 15 to 18 inches, for hedging, \$15 per 100.

**Compacta.** A fine dwarf variety; globular in shape; very dense. 50c.



Colorado Blue Spruce.

**ARBORVITÆ, Golden.** Very hardy, showy; conical; medium size; foliage of a rich, bright golden color, retaining same throughout the year. 75 cts.

**Pyramidalis.** Of upright, compact growth, like Irish Juniper. 75 cts.

**Siberian.** A superb variety, similar to the American, with heavier and fuller foliage, and more compact in growth. Dark green color. 50 cts.

**JUNIPER, Irish.** One of the most popular Evergreens. Rigidly upright; compact, rapid growth. 50 to 75 cts.

**PINE, Austrian.** Attains great height. Long needles; very dark green. Hardy everywhere. 50 cts.

**Dwarf.** An upright, small Pine, found on the Alps. Its form is that of a bush, spreading on the ground. 50c.

**Scotch.** Rapid grower; short, light green needles. 50 cts.

**White.** Rapid growth; hardy. Needles long and slender. 50 cts.

**SPRUCE, Norway.** Rapid in growth, gracefully drooping in habit, dense in structure, regular in outline, and perfectly hardy. 35 to 75 cts.

**Colorado Blue.** Of pyramidal form, compact growth. Foliage of a rich, steel blue color. Very hardy. The choicest, most beautiful and elegant of the Spruces. \$1.

**Hemlock.** A native species of undoubted worth. Graceful, with drooping branches; delicately formed foliage; distinct. 75 cts.





**Japan Snowball.** (For description, see page 32.)

## Hardy Shrubs.

There is nothing that so quickly and for so little cost adds to the cheerfulness and finish of a home as flowering shrubs. By a suitable selection, a succession of flowers may be had from early spring until late in the fall.

**ALTHÆAS, Double Red, White, Purple, and Variegated-leaved.** One of the most showy flowering shrubs, with large ball-shaped, double flowers of striking color; blooms late, when most other shrubs are out of bloom. 35 cts.

**ALMONDS.** Produce in remarkable profusion finely formed double flowers in April. Every little tree appears one mass of bloom, forming a most beautiful and interesting object. 50 cts.

**BARBERRY.** A fine shrub, with purple leaves; produces berries of a bright crimson color. Used for hedging. 25 cts. each, \$15 per 100.

**CALYCANTHUS** (Sweet-scented Shrub). Flowers of a chocolate-brown color, with powerfully aromatic and fragrant odor. Blooms freely. 35 cts.

**CLETHRA alnifolia** (Sweet Pepper Bush). A desirable, dense-growing shrub, with dark green foliage and showy, upright spikes of creamy white, fragrant flowers in August. 35 cts.

**CORCORUS japonica** (Kerria). A slender shrub 4 to 5 feet high, with beautiful yellow blossoms from July to October. 35 cts.

**CORNUS elegantissima.** A remarkable variety, with dark green foliage, margined with silver and red; wood dark red, retaining its color the entire year. A beautiful and attractive free-flowering shrub, entirely hardy. 40 cts.



**Eleagnus longipes.** (For description, see page 32.)



*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora.*

**DEUTZIAS.** A very desirable, dwarf-growing shrub; flowers white, in great abundance. 35 cts.

**ELÆAGNUS longipes.** A handsome, shapely, silver-leaved shrub, with ornamental, reddish brown bark in winter; perfectly hardy and easy to grow. Bright yellow flowers in June on long stalks, but the greatest value of the shrub is in the fruit, which is produced in great abundance along the whole length of the branches, oval in shape and about one-half inch long; color deep, orange-red, very showy and attractive. One of the most valuable ornamental berry-bearing shrubs. 35 cts.

**EXOCHORDA grandiflora.** One of the choicest additions of recent introduction; sure to become popular; of charming habit; an abundant bloomer, of pure white flowers. 35c.

**FORSYTHIA suspensa** (Golden Bell). A very early and showy spring bloomer; flowers bright yellow; branches long and slender. 25 cts.

**HALESIA** (Silver Bell). Broad, light green foliaged, dense-growing trees of small size and well adapted for lawn culture and grouping with other plants. Their chaste, pure white flowers are produced in abundance along the entire length of the branches as the leaves appear in

spring, and give a very charming picture. Best grown in well-drained soil in somewhat sheltered positions. 40c.

**HONEYSUCKLE, BUSH.**

**Pink and White.** A strong-growing shrub of upright habit, suited to almost any soil. Flowers delicately perfumed, and produced in great profusion in early spring. 35 cts.

**HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora.**

The grandest shrub in existence. Blooms continually from July to October. When crowned with its panicles of fleecy flowers upon every branch, sometimes a foot long, and nearly as broad at the base, which at

the end of the week or ten days, take on a delicate blush, it baffles description. 25 to 35 cts.

**LILACS. Purple, White and Persian.** Well-known. 25 to 35 cts.

**PHILADELPHUS** (Mock Orange). A large, spreading shrub, bearing large, handsome, pure white flowers in great profusion in early spring. 35c.

**PRIVET, California.** Exceedingly valuable for massing to produce effect of color; almost evergreen; forms the richest and handsomest ornamental hedge. 25 cts each, \$10 per 100; smaller size, \$6 per 100.

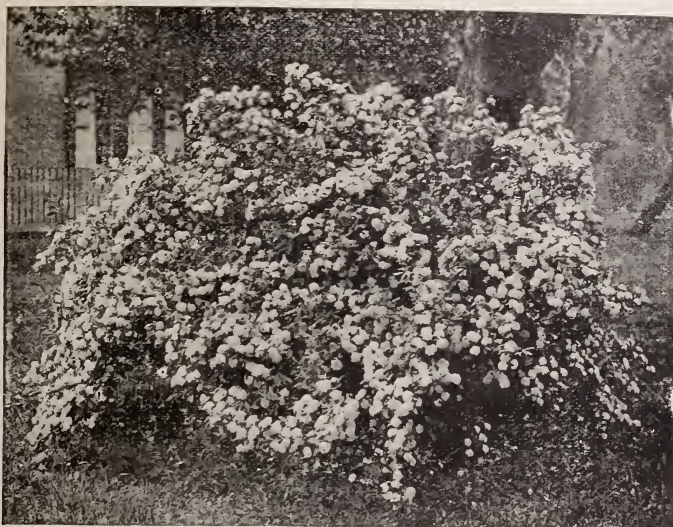
**PURPLE FRINGE** (Smoke Tree). A large shrub of low growth and round form; the foliage is of a lively, bright green, and the flowers appear in June in large, loose, fringe-like panicles of a light purplish red color, changing to masses of reddish seed vessels, which remain until frost. 50 cts.

**PYRUS Japonica** (Burning Bush). Blooms very early and profusely in April. Very hardy. Valuable as a hedge plant, being of dazzling beauty when in bloom. 25c. ea., \$15 per 100.

**SNOWBALL.** Well known. 25 cts.

**Japan.** Of moderate growth, handsome plicate leaves, globular heads of pure white flowers in June. Superior to the common Snowball. 60c.





Spiraea.

**SPIRÆA** (Meadow Sweet). An elegant low shrub of the easiest culture. Their blooming extends over a period of three months. 25 cts.

**TAMARIX, African.** Handsome shrubs with fine foliage, like that of the juniper; valuable for planting in sand, and soil that few plants will do

well in. Handsome foliage, upright growth; small, pink flowers in long spikes. 35 cts.

**WEIGELAS.** Of erect habit and strong growth; in summer, superb, large, trumpet-shaped flowers of all shades and colors ranging from pure white to red. 35 cts.

### PÆONIAS.

"Hardy as an oak." Vigorous habit, healthy growth, and freedom from all diseases, are important advantages in the cultivation of Pæonies. The colors range from pure white to dark red. 25 to 50 cts.

## Climbing Vines.

**AMPELOPSIS Veitchii.** Forms a dense sheet of green; grows rapidly, and clings to walls and fences with the tenacity of ivy. The foliage is very handsome, changing to a crimson scarlet in autumn. 35 cts.

**ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO** (Dutchman's Pipe). A magnificent hardy vine of rapid growth, with very large, heart-shaped leaves and brownish flowers, resembling a miniature pipe; splendid for archways or verandas. 35c.

**CLEMATIS Jackmanni.** Large; intense violet-purple; remarkable for its velvety richness, free growth and free-blooming. 75 cts.

**Henryi.** Very large, fine form; free bloomer; creamy white. 75 cts.

**Mad. Edouard Andre.** This is a very valuable new variety of a distinctly new color—crimson. The flowers are

of good size and borne so profusely that it has been called the "Crimson Jackmanni." \$1.

**Paniculata.** Single white; of extremely rapid growth and a profusion of small flowers, borne in large panicles, and delightfully fragrant. 50c.

Also **Duchess of Edinburgh, Gipsy Queen, Ramona, Coccinea, Flam-mula**, etc. 75c.

**HONEYSUCKLE.** For real home vines, climbing over your windows and doorways, there is nothing prettier than sweet-scented Honeysuckles. Our stock includes all varieties. 25c.

**WISTARIA.** A handsome vine of exceedingly rapid growth, and a very valuable climber; flowers are of a beautiful pale blue color, and are borne in large, pendulous racemes in May and June. 35 cts.



Baron Bonstettin.

## Roses.

We furnish large, 2-year old, hardy Rose bushes for immediate effect. All are outdoor grown, and sure to bloom. Such plants must not be compared with the tiny, tender greenhouse stock now so largely sold.

Prices of Roses, strong plants, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10, \$20 per 100, except where noted.

### HYBRID PERPETUALS.

**Anna Diesbach.** Very large; brilliant crimson; fragrant.

**Alfred Colomb.** Very large, full and double; brilliant crimson; fragrant.

**Antoine Mouton.** Free bloomer; flowers extra large; bright, clear pink.

**Baron Bonstettin.** Color rich dark red, passing to deep velvety maroon; highly scented.

**Coquette des Alpes.** One of the finest pure whites; large; full; finely formed; hardy; continuous bloomer.

**Coquette des Blanches.** Pure, snowy white; blooms in large clusters continually.

**Duchess of Albany.** Resembles La France; more vigorous in growth, much deeper color, and a free bloomer; reasonably hardy.

**Earl of Dufferin.** One of the finest Roses of recent years. Rich, brilliant,

velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon; fragrant. 50 cts.

**General Washington.** This splendid Rose is one of the best for general planting; bright, shining crimson, very rich; blooms constantly.

**General Jacqueminot.** Bright, shining crimson; velvety; exceedingly brilliant and handsome; makes magnificent buds; extremely effective.

**John Hopper.** Bright rose, with carmine center; large and full.

**La France.** Silvery rose; large and very fine.

**La Reine.** Glossy rose; large, full, and very free flowering.

**Mad. Charles Wood.** A true perpetual bloomer; bright, fiery scarlet; large and showy; one of the best Roses in cultivation.

**Magna Charta.** Extra large; full; very double; clear, rosy red.



**Marie Bauman.** An excellent variety; very full and fragrant; color, rich, ruby red, changing to scarlet-maroon.

**Mrs. John Laing.** One of the finest. Clear, bright pink; buds, long and pointed, borne on a long stem.

**Marshall P. Wilder.** Flowers large; semi-globular; full; color bright, scarlet crimson, shaded with maroon.

**Mad. Plantier.** Pure white; medium size; produced in great abundance early in the season.

**Margaret Dickson.** The finest white Rose. It combines entire hardiness, vigorous growth, constancy in bloom, with the fragrance and beauty of form of the finest Tea Roses. Flowers very large—of magnificent form.

**Marchioness of Lorne.** Large; full; cup shaped; buds long and handsome; rich, shining rose color, shaded with vivid carmine; remarkable for its perpetual flowering.

**Paul Neyron.** The largest Rose grown; bright, shining pink; very full.

**Prince Camille de Rohan.** Deep, velvety crimson; large; splendid.

**Ulrich Brunner.** Extra large, bold flowers, full and globular; rich, growing crimson; free bloomer.

**Victor Verdier.** Bright rose, with carmine center—a very fine shade.

## MOSS ROSES.

**Blanche Moreau.** Pure white, large and full; the buds are very mossy and handsome.

**Crested.** Deep pink; has a mossy fringe or crest; very beautiful.

**Crimson Globe.** A beautiful, rich, bright crimson.

**Princess Adelaide.** Pale rose. Good size, free blooming and vigorous.

**Glory of Mosses.** An extra large and double Moss Rose; color deep rosy crimson. One of the best.

## CLIMBING ROSES.

**Baltimore Belle.** Pale blush, variegated carmine, rose and white; a strong grower and profuse bloomer, and a satisfactory Rose.

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Margaret Dickson



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Empress of China.

**SCHUETTE & CZARNOWSKI,**

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## CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION.

To whom it may concern :

This is to certify that on the 3d day of July, 1899, I examined the nursery stock of the South St. Louis Nurseries, Schuette & Czarnowski, Props., grown in their nurseries at and in the vicinity of South St. Louis, St. Louis county, Missouri, and found no indications of the presence of *San José Scale*, *Peach Yellows*, *Rosette*, or other dangerous insects or plant diseases that might be transferred on nursery stock from the nursery to the orchard.

J. M. STEDMAN,

*Professor of Ethnomology of the Experiment Station, Columbia, Missouri.*



BEECH. See page 28.

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